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Those who have a vote in the matter will, if they are wise, insist that all candidates for city offices should be nominated by a direct vote.

The first entry which Missouri should make in the exhibit of the St. Louis world's fair should be the machinery of the model election law by which twenty-seven names are voted on as living at one street number, at which but one voter has a residence.

It is very important that the army pistol which can discharge 116 bullets in a minute shall be provided by some one to carry it, since such a weapon in the hands of those who carry revolvers and use them when there is no real provocation would depict the population in the vicinity of the pistol-firing dens.

"The bill seemed a fair one," is the statement of a legislative reporter regarding a traction scheme before the Illinois Legislature, "and would have passed without opposition if certain disreputable men had not appeared to be urging its enactment." When will bright men who have fair measures learn to keep clear of the lobbyist with a cloudy reputation?

The future of Cuba depends on the capacity of her people for self-government and the good faith with which they carry on the work. If they demonstrate their capacity in this respect there will be no trouble whatever with the United States, but if they fail the world will expect this government to intervene again and establish law and order.

Senator Tillman is laying his plans for a hot fight against the re-election of Senator McLaughlin and the organization of a white Republican party in South Carolina. One of his early steps will be to fight the confirmation of John G. Capers as United States district attorney. It may be too soon to hope for the organization of a white Republican party in that State, but a breach in the Democracy would be a hopeful sign.

Undoubtedly Senator Beveridge is right when he declares that the tariff will need modification at an early day to fit it to our changed relations with the world's commerce, and possibly to protect our own people against the exactions of steel and like combinations if they should forget to be prudent. Even now Cubans ask for reciprocity, and it must be granted if we intend to insist upon special supervision over their government.

The visit of the Cuban commissioners to Washington has evidently had good results. It was a happy thought in conception and well carried out. Personal contact between representative Cubans and leading government officials at Washington has removed most of the objections to the Platt amendment and probably paved the way for final action soon after the Cubans return. It is not the first time that personal conferences have proved superior to long-range diplomacy.

Something like a silly season seems to have set in among British newspapers. A few days ago the Spectator had a leading editorial regarding the probability of a commercial alliance of all European nations against the United States, and now the London Saturday Review declares that Germany's great naval preparations are being made in view of probable collision with the United States regarding German encroachments in South America. Such articles have no significance beyond showing that the United States is more and more becoming recognized as a dominant factor in the world's affairs.

The recent declaration of Mr. Bryan that he is not planning for another presidential nomination would give great satisfaction to a large part of the Democratic party had he not added to that declaration the following sentence:

"No matter what a man may have said or done for the ticket in 1896 or in 1898, that man becomes an opponent the moment he turns against Democratic principles."

There can be no mistake as to what Mr. Bryan means, even by the dullest of his followers; but, lest such may not understand the significance of Mr. Bryan's mind, let us say that he gives notice that he will make trouble for any candidate who does not represent Democratic principles as he understands them.

While there are rumors that all of the unions whose members are employed by the United States Steel Company are consolidating to resist the possible encroachments of the mammoth corporation, it is given out that the company will set aside \$5,000,000 worth of stock to be sold to employees on the most advantageous terms. If the steel combination has fallen in with this

be credited with the exercise of common sense. The quantity set aside, if no larger than reported, is enough to afford a share to only a fraction of the army of men employed by that corporation. The wages paid a large number of the men employed by the company would enable many of them to purchase several shares each. But any movement along that line is evidence that the great corporation proposes to be fair to its employees and to make their interests identical.

THE HARRISON MOVEMENT.

The movement for the erection of a monument in this city in memory of the late President Harrison has now reached a point where the Journal feels authorized to give it warm endorsement and present it for popular support. The organization that has been formed, articles of association of which will be filed with the secretary of state to-morrow, is such as to command implicit confidence in the wise management of the undertaking. It is eminently proper that the organization should be formed in the city which was General Harrison's home during his entire adult life and the capital of the State which he honored, but it should appeal to Indians everywhere. Every resident and every native of the State shares to some extent in the prestige it derived from furnishing a President of the United States, and one who continued to grow in public estimation as Benjamin Harrison did even after his retirement from office and to the day of his death. It is possible that many persons outside of the State will wish to contribute to the monument fund, but Indians should feel a pride in making it distinctly an Indiana work. It is hoped to raise not less than \$100,000 in this State alone. The articles of association name the following persons as directors: John B. Egan, John G. Williams, Harry S. New, Robert S. Taylor, Evans Woolen, E. J. Martindale, Mortimer J. Levering, James L. Lilly, A. L. Mason, John P. Frenzel, Alexander Dowling, John W. Korn, Harry J. Milligan, Hugh Dougherty and Frederick J. Scholz. Most of these gentlemen are well known throughout the State, and subscriptions remitted to any of them will be duly accounted for.

DETERMINED TO FIND FAULT.

Since the election in Alabama disfranchising the colored men was held, last week, a self-proclaimed independent paper in the East has criticized the Republican party for abandoning the colored people in the South. As a representative of that class, the paper does not tell Republicans what they should have done in regard to this and other disfranchisement by Southern States. Doubtless, that infallibility which it assumes would not enable it to tell what the Republican administration or party could do to prevent disfranchisement; therefore, it is content to bring the accusation of abandoning the race to which it gave, with citizenship, the right to vote, unless States should see fit to deprive them of the franchise.

The disfranchising amendments have not changed conditions in the South. In the States in which the colored voters constitute a considerable part of the voting population such voters have done very little voting for years, because they have learned that their votes are not counted. In the black belt in Alabama thousands of names were registered as negro voters, but on election day a few Democrats voted the names and counted the votes. During the Harrison administration the Republicans considered a proposition to have all the elections of members of Congress put under federal control entirely, but the independent press so loudly denounced it as a measure designed to keep alive sectional strife and race animosities that the bill was abandoned. Even the proposition to reduce representation in Congress of the States disfranchising colored voters, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, was criticised a few months ago by a considerable portion of the independent press. Thus, so far as Republicans are concerned, they are damned if they do and damned if they do not.

When will intelligent writers and speakers on the subject of reconstruction and the conferring of the right to vote upon negroes learn the whole truth about the matter, or state it if they know it? The war over, Democrats, Johnson men and a class of so-called liberals insisted that the Southern States should be allowed to elect senators and representatives to Congress without any pledge whatever. The Republican Congress thought otherwise, and, having the power to do so, told those States that they must adopt an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the abolition of slavery, recognizing the freedmen as citizens of the United States, pledging the payment of the public debt of the United States and repudiating the rebel war debt. The legislatures in all of the then late Confederate States rejected these reasonable conditions by emphatic votes. "Every ex-Confederate could vote" under these requirements, and suffrage was left to the States, as it now is, except the denial of that privilege to any race reduced that State's representation in Congress. These moderate propositions being rejected by the whites of the South, the Republican Congress, intent on having the States represented, ordered an enrollment of all the males of voting age to vote for members of constitutional conventions. Under this plan the whites could have controlled all but two or three States, had they enrolled and voted; but they stood aloof, and the ignorant negroes elected dishonest and ignorant officers and legislatures. Not one of the evils charged upon Republican Congresses and Presidents would have befallen the South if the whites, who were in the majority, had accepted conditions which should be regarded as just and moderate—the declaration of citizenship, equality under the laws, the sacredness of the Union war debt and the repudiation of the rebel war obligations.

A NEW VIEW OF AN OLD QUESTION.

The recent troubles in China have elicited a great variety of opinions from outsiders on almost every phase of the subject, and some explanatory or rebutting statements from intelligent Chinamen. Most of the statements from foreigners, representing average Christian sentiment, have started with the idea that as the Chinese are heathens they are utterly and hopelessly bad, and that neither the people nor the government have any rights which Christians are bound to respect. This idea has been kept to the front in one form or another at almost every stage of the discussion by correspondents, ministers and diplomatists, always excepting the United States government. Even the missionaries have for the most part fallen in with this

view and joined in the general hue and cry against the Chinese. If the sentiments of some of them were carried to a logical conclusion there would be a religious war inaugurated by the allied powers of Christendom against China which would not end until the Chinese had been either exterminated or converted by the sword of Christianity. They do not put their ideas quite as frankly as this, but that is what they mean. The missionaries have been so nearly unanimous in this view that it is surprising to find a conspicuous exception in Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who went to China since the present troubles began to reorganize Methodist mission work there. He is an Ohio man, was for many years editor of the Western Christian Advocate, is a clear thinker, and has the courage of his opinions on all subjects. China was his first charge after his election as bishop. After a residence there of several months he writes to a friend in Cincinnati:

China overwhelms me. Not its squalor and its wretchedness, but its splendid civilization. The intellectual fiber of its best men cannot be equalled by any man who approaches the Chinese as weaklings who are to be patronized, should get his return postage. Why not Confucianism and Buddhism and the faiths that have held their places for ages? The spirit of fairness should lead to a respectful consideration of these. They constitute a vast and harmonious with Christianity. We should lay emphasis upon the agreement and then lead—and not drive—the Chinese to the Christian faith. The meanest men I have seen in China were foreigners, whose brutality toward the Chinese people was so grossly and so wantonly in order to be appreciated. And the whole attitude of the powers has been such as to encourage to a degree. The Boxer uprising, prompted by the Emperor dowager, was at the bottom the Indian of the Chinese people.

Coming from the source it does this is a remarkable statement. As far as the Journal knows, it is the first expression from a missionary of any nationality admitting that the Chinese people or their civilization or religion possessed any merit or virtue whatever. It has not taken the bishop long to discover that the whole attitude of the powers towards China has been insolent and exasperating to a degree, and his assertion that the meanest men he has seen in China were foreigners is calculated to make a good many people wonder whether the Chinese, heathens though they are from our point of view, are not more sinned against than sinning. Another statement worthy of note is that the Boxer uprising was, at the bottom, the instinct of self-preservation—patriotism. Early in the trouble, in commenting on the generally accepted theory that the Chinese were devoid of patriotism, the Journal said that if they had no patriotism they had something closely akin to it in their love of ancestry and traditions and their hatred of foreigners. Bishop Moore is pretty nearly right in characterizing self-preservation as the vital principle of patriotism, and events are proving that the Chinese possess that principle in a high degree.

Mail advices from Manila show that very liberal legislation has been enacted for educational purposes throughout the Philippines. The bill as passed by the commission authorizes the general superintendent of public instruction to employ 1,000 trained teachers of English at salaries of from \$75 to \$125 a month. It also provides for ten division superintendents at salaries of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and traveling expenses, and appropriates \$55,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a normal and trade school in Manila, and an agricultural school in the island of Negros. It further authorizes the expenditure of \$40,000 for school buildings and furniture, and \$20,000 for text-books and other school supplies during the current year. The only part of this expense which comes out of the United States government is the transportation of teachers from this country to Manila. The rest is paid out of the island revenues. Among American teachers who have been offered positions are Mason S. Stone, chief superintendent of schools, Vermont; Prof. J. E. Lough, Wisconsin State Normal Schools; Prof. E. B. Bryan, Indiana State Normal Schools; Prof. John A. Hancock, Leland Stanford University; Prof. James H. Harris, Bay City, Mich.; Prof. Ernest C. Moore, University of California, and others of equal prominence. These facts show that the government is laying the foundation of an educational system in the islands which will contribute greatly to the dissemination of American ideas. There is no commercialism nor imperialism in this.

The New York Times says the promoters who organized the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company propose the construction of a work of incalculable public benefit. With two exceptions no undertaking within the period of a generation promises so large and so sure a contribution to the wealth and prestige of New York city. By their methods the promoters have damaged their scheme, because they went about getting a charter at Albany in the secret and subterranean manner of one who is about to steal a sheep. They went secretly to the Capitol and made a legislator sponsor for their bill whose bad reputation would bring suspicion to the best measure in the world. Before New York was apprised of the pendency of the bill it was pushed through the Legislature in the tumult of the last days of the session. The method of getting the bill through the Legislature has aroused so great suspicion as to what it involves that all the papers in the city are appealing to Governor Odell to veto it. The times are right; by those secret methods which are so delightful to some men and by the championship of a legislator of bad repute a really good measure can be killed. It is a fact worth remembering.

A special cablegram from Paris says: The letter written by Colonel Holloway, United States consul general at St. Petersburg, to the Indianapolis Journal, in which he ridiculed the reports of the rioting at St. Petersburg and the reported cruelty of the police, has been reproduced here and is the cause of much amusement. A letter written by Count Tolstoy to a friend in Russia was published in Paris yesterday in which the writer refers to the "savagery" and "abominable acts of the police" in suppressing the student riots. For these acts and for the general reign of terror in Russia Count Tolstoy does not hold the czar responsible, but those who surround him.

Southern papers are telling astonishing stories of the destruction which cocaine is working among the negroes, which they can buy at a white powder. When once they experience its effects they will sacrifice anything they have or can get for it. These papers make the startling announcement that unless some check can be put upon the cocaine habit it will reduce the negro population in Southern cities to a few other causes combined. At the same time, Dr. Crook of Chicago, who is a specialist in nervous diseases, declares that

cocaine is one of the three scourges of the world. He fears that the habit is growing rapidly because, as a rule, it can be used in greater quantities than opium or alcohol. It is now used in the composition of a great many medicines and employed locally as an anesthetic, and thus some people form the habit of taking it as a regular stimulant. It is soothing in a remarkable degree, drives away pain for a season and gives its victim a comfortable feeling. Very soon, however, the dose must be increased to produce an agreeable result, and with continued use it insidiously destroys the nervous system. Stringent legislation is urged to regulate its sale. In fact, it should be sold like other poisons—only on the prescription of a physician.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

"I figure it speaking."

"Mrs. Gazman knows her husband like a book," opined Mrs. Trotter.

"Like a check book," added Mrs. Giddings.

For a Thing of Beauty.

"Maria, why don't you throw away that rusty old soap shovel that has been standing in the kitchen ever so long?"

"I don't intend to cover it with gold leaf and hang it up in my parlor wall, and I'm glad she has some idea of saving, if her father hasn't."

She Agreed with Him.

Chicago News.

Husband—But you must admit that my taste is better than yours.

Wife—Yes, of course, it is.

Husband—I'm surprised to hear you say so.

Wife—Oh, nothing remarkable about it. The mere fact that you married me and I married you proves it.

A Spendthrift.

Chicago News.

"Hooligan—Yure boy Patrick is a fine young man."

Mrs. Casey—Yis, yis, if he wor not some spendthrift.

"Hooligan—A spendthrift, is he?"

Mrs. Casey—Terrible, terrible! He gits \$2 a week an he avny gives me \$1.25.

The Acme of Bunks.

Chicago News.

"Some idiots got me to offer to deliver my stereoscopic lectures before the William Grepper club, and it turned out to be a school for the blind."

"That's nothing. A meaner trick was played on me when I was induced to deliver my humorous lecture to the Round Table Club, and it proved to be a British-American organization."

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

A plot twist is the latest. That ought to open a furrow for the plant of prosperity.

—Elliott News.

The Switzerland county taxpayer now realizes that it is Democracy, not the tariff, that is a tax—Vevey Review.

Indiana's disagreement with his colleague, Senator McLaughlin, is a good deal of an endorsement as the latter could have—Lafayette Courier.

This is a progressive age. Two bankers in Washington who looked their bank convicted themselves and visited the death penalty on themselves at once. This saved court expenses further than a couple of dollars—The World.

Another good man has gone wrong, passing from the ranks of the pious to the plutocrats. Former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who was a bitter assailant of stock-exchange "gambling," has won \$200,000 by the sale of his shares in the oil trust—The World.

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